



will be contracted to steam 22 knots an hour at trial draft. Every portion of the ship will be American. The hull and machinery will be the product entirely of the Cramp yards and the armor and armament will likewise be essentially American. The cruiser will carry 8 and 6-inch guns in her main battery, with a plentiful supply of rapid-fire one, three and six-pounders and Gatlings to supplement the heavier ordnance. She will also have a complete outfit of torpedo tubes. She will have twin screws and her engines will be of the same general type as those to be put in the tremendous new cruisers contracted for at Cramp's by the United States.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

Philip Baker, Who had Just Received \$5,000 Killed in a Lonely Wood.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—The body of Philip Baker, a crippled veteran of the civil war, was found today in a patch of woods belonging to T. Henry Asbury at McLeese, on the line of the Reading railroad. There is no doubt that the man was murdered and robbed. Around his neck, buried deep in the flesh, was a thin cord, and on his head there was a deep cut. He recently received his pension, and a few weeks ago received \$5,000 from the Union Traction company in settlement for an accident in which he had his foot cut off. He was about 65 years old and lived in Camden.

\$25,000 REWARD

For the Conviction of the Persons Who Kidnaped Cudahy

Omaha, Dec. 31.—At a specially called meeting of the city council this afternoon, that body adopted concurrent resolutions offering a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who abducted Edward Cudahy on the night of December 18.

NOT KIDNAPED.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 31.—The discovery has been made that Maggie Hoel, who mysteriously disappeared ten days ago and was supposed to have been murdered or kidnaped, has eloped with a man named John Watson and gone East.

ALVORD'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

Defaulting Note Teller's Case Goes Over Till January Term.

New York, Dec. 31.—The trial of Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National bank, which was set down for today in the United States circuit court, was postponed until the January term, which begins January 7.

One of the interesting features of the trial, and which, in all probability, will be brought out by the United States district attorney in his examination, is the amount of restitution of the stolen funds made up to this time. The officers of the First National bank have been reticent upon this point ever since Alvord's arrest. The sale of his effects in his home in Mount Vernon amounted to very little. Where the bank really made good part of its loss was, it is said, in the turning over of Mrs. Alvord's jewels. Their value has been estimated at not less than \$150,000, and the story goes that they were taken to the bank and placed in the custody of one of the officers, who locked them up in a strong box until they could be appraised and sold. How long these gems were in the possession of Mrs. Alvord is not known. It is said she has had them for three or four years, and that they were a present from her husband.

The whole story is expected to come out before the prosecution closes its case.

MILITARY RULE IN PORTO RICO

New York, Dec. 31.—The last general order from the military department of Porto Rico embodies a brief review of the military regime in the island and General Davis' formal leave taking of his military and civil associates in his administration as military governor of Porto Rico.

General Davis takes occasion to tender his congratulations to the people of Porto Rico on the fact that their future destinies are in their own hands. He states that the necessity for the presence of a large military force in Porto Rico no longer exists and comments upon the fact that more than half the troops remaining in the island are native Porto Ricans. He relates that on October 18, 1898, there was less than \$3 in the central treasury of the island. The military governors of Porto Rico have since disbursed nearly \$2,500,000 in carrying on the government. That amount was collected in the island during the period of army control, and left to the treasury of the insular government a substantial balance with which to begin its existence.

In closing, General Davis expresses his thanks to the people of the island in general to his associates in civil affairs, and to the officers of his department staff for the hearty co-operation and support he received during his administration of the affairs of Porto Rico.

BANK AND TRUST CO.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
S. M. McOWAN, Vice President
H. GREENE, Secretary
J. H. HARRIS, Cashier
J. H. HARRIS, Cashier
J. H. HARRIS, Cashier

NATIONAL BANK

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$20,000
J. H. HARRIS, Cashier
J. H. HARRIS, Cashier

THE PRESENT CENTURY

Interesting Calculation by Curious People

Some Funny Freaks of Numbers Four Februaries Which Will Have Five Sundays—Many Other Interesting Facts.

New York, Dec. 31.—While most people regard the vanishing of the century and the birth of a new, chiefly from a sentimental point of view, there are some who care more for the material side of the case. Among the latter are the astronomers, statisticians and other men of more or less genius and scientific turn of mind who for some time past have been burning the midnight oil in an effort to unearth curious facts and figures concerning the 20th century. They have determined, among other things, that the first moment of the new century will occur in the midst of the Pacific ocean, along the line conforming in general to the meridian of 180 degrees east and west longitude from Greenwich. Consequently, it is figured out, the first people to live in the 20th century will be the Friendly Islanders, for the date line, as it may be called, lies in the Pacific ocean, just to the east of their group. While breakfast was being eaten this morning in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, and at the time Chicago was just saluting the dawn, the captain and crew of any vessel that happened to be sailing the ocean on the meridian of 180 degrees east and west longitude, were celebrating the birth of the new century.

The 20th century will contain 26,525 days, which lacks one day of being exactly 5,215 weeks. The century will have twenty-four leap years, the greatest number possible. February will have five Sundays three times—1920, 1948 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is on March 12. The latest time it occurred on that date was in 1818. The latest date that Easter can occur is April 25. It will occur but one time in the coming century on that date—1943. The middle of the century will be January 1, 1951.

In 1901, Federal Memorial day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving will occur the same day of the week. Then, after that, the same thing will happen at the following intervals: 6, 11, 6, 11, 11 years, and so on. In 1907, 1918, 1920, 1935, and so on. In the years 1912, 1914, 1929 and 1993 there are four holidays that will fall on the same day in the week—the three already mentioned and Washington's birthday anniversary, as also the 25th of February.

Thanksgiving day and Christmas will occur the same day in the week in 1906, and then at successive intervals of 11, 6, 11, 6, 11 years, and so on; also in 1928, 1936 and 1984. March 4 will fall on Sunday in the inaugural years 1917, 1946 and 1975. The same year calendar that was used in 1895 can be again used in 1901.

Though one of the objects aimed at by the church authorities, who fixed upon the method of determining Easter was to prevent it occurring upon the same day as the Jewish Passover, nevertheless the two events will occur together four times during the 20th century—April 12, 1903; April 1, 1923; April 17, 1927, and April 19, 1981.

Astronomers figure out that there will be about 385 eclipses in the coming century, the number of solar being to the number of lunar in the ratio of 4 to 3. In 1935 there will be 35 eclipses, the largest number that can happen in one year. It is predicted that there will occur eight total solar eclipses visible in the United States and Canada—1918, 1923, 1945, 1979, 1984 and 1994. There will also occur twelve transits of Mercury. A transit of Venus, however, will not occur within the century, the earliest date predicted for this important astronomical event being June 8, 2004. One thousand comets are expected to come within visible range of the earth during the twentieth century, but the number includes but one extraordinary comet. That one is known as Halley's. It was last seen in 1835. It will be due again in 1940 or 1941. The exact time is not known, owing to slight modification in its orbit, due to planetary influence. Of famous meteoric showers, there will be probably three recurrences of the Leonids, in 1923, 1965 and in 1968. While these are fixed astronomical events, it is not, of course, impossible that some hitherto unobserved comet may appear in all its blazing glory at any time during the century.

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER

An Estimate of Arizona's Production for 1900

Reference to any authority shows plainly that Arizona is rapidly becoming an important factor in the gold, silver and copper production of the world. The gains of recent years in the annual output have been large and the comments of mining papers, as well as the mint reports, have all been highly creditable to the territory. Nevertheless it is a fact, easily demonstrated, that Arizona has been all too modestly mentioned in this matter and that the official figures given by mint reports are far too small to adequately represent either the mining interests or the mineral output of the territory. The source of information upon which the mint reports are based is a general way, is believed to be the books of Wells Fargo and other express companies which handle the principal part of the bullion produced. What other source of information the mint may have is a public matter for some one

interested in Arizona, officials of the mint requested Dr. Ford to forward an estimate on the gold and silver product of this year, and his figures have been submitted by wire.

He was seen last evening by a reporter for The Republican and kindly consented to the publication of his estimate. Figures are always more readily understood by comparison, so the mint report of the two years preceding are first given:

Mint report—Gold production of Arizona, 1898, \$2,517,000; 1899, \$2,598,000. Mint report—Silver production of Arizona, 1898, coin value, \$2,970,800; 1899, \$2,411,000.

Dr. Ford's estimate for 1900—Gold production, \$4,936,000; silver production, \$2,250,000 ounces.

It will be at once observed that Dr. Ford's figures are greatly in excess of the mint report of last year, in fact, on gold, almost double. This is accounted for by the fact that the mint figures are probably based, for the most part, on the reports of transportation companies. Dr. Ford has utilized the same source of information and in addition has made calculations from his personal intimate knowledge of the mines of the territory.

It is well known that nearly every big copper vein carries gold and silver as well. The product of the copper mines is sent out of the territory as copper bullion, matte, etc., and the gold it contains is saved at the refineries. This transportation companies have no knowledge of as to the amount. Again, the product of many gold mines is sent out in the form of concentrates and only at the reduction works, is the real amount of the gold product of these mines known. It is recorded there and probably credited to the states wherein the reduction works are located. In many of the copper mines the claim is made that gold exists in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of operating the mines. This is no doubt true and it is a very plausible explanation for the difference between the figures of Dr. Ford and the previous mint reports.

Asked if he had made an estimate on the copper production of the territory, he said that he had given it some thought and had placed the 1900 product at \$50,000,000, which he incidentally remarked is a good deal of money.

BOERS GAINING GROUND

Kruger Using His Best Efforts to Stop the War.

London, Dec. 31.—The Boers have now reached a point half way between the Orange river and Cape Town and, in spite of the opinion of the London press, the government announcement at Cape Town shows how seriously the invasion is regarded there. The only thing that really touches the British public is the loss of the big naval gun. The Times today, however, draws attention to what might prove a serious danger, namely, the possibility of another outbreak of fever among the soldiers.

KRUGER IMPORTUNATE.

London, Dec. 31.—Mr. Kruger is again importuning Queen Wilhelmina, says a correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague, to send personal letters to Emperor Nicholas, President Loubet and Emperor William with a view to stopping the war. It is reported that the queen is not unwilling, but the Netherlands ministry is unwilling.

TRAGEDY AT MAYFIELD, KY.

Two Men Killed and Another Wounded in a Saloon.

Mayfield, Ky., Dec. 31.—Two men dead and another wounded is the result of a tragedy that occurred in the southwest section of the city at a late hour last night. Deputy John Usher and Charles Bowline, a saloon keeper, were killed, and Birch Hiller, an associate of the latter, received a bullet in the head.

Usher and Sheriff Sam Douthett went to Bowline's house to arrest Hiller, and, resisting, Usher procured a revolver and fired at him. Bowline ran into the room and fired a bullet through Usher's heart and was in the act of shooting Sheriff Douthett when the latter shot him dead.

MINING TRUST IN MEXICO

Big Plans of the American Smelting and Mining Company

Monterey, Mex., Dec. 31.—Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the six largest smelters in Mexico, and a number of the best paying gold and silver mines in the country by the American Smelting and Refining company. Over 400,000,000 are involved in the deal and its consummation means virtually the control of the smelting and gold, silver and copper mining in Mexico by the smelting trust.

In addition to the two large smelters owned and operated by M. Guggenheim's Sons & Co., the trust will purchase the two smelters owned by the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining company, one of which is situated at San Luis Potosi and the other at Aguas Calientes, the smelter of the Omaha and Great company, situated at Veladillo, and the smelter owned by a Mexican company, situated at Monterey.

The trust is also negotiating for the purchase of a number of large mining works situated in the mining districts of Mexico. A large new smelter at Loreto, is said to be the only concern of its kind in Mexico, that has refused to enter the trust.

What effect this consolidation of the smelting and mining interests of Mexico will have on our prices in this country cannot be foretold at this time. The American Smelting and Refining company has a capital stock of \$100,000,000, which is to be immediately

THE WORK FOR WATER

Proceedings of the Storage Committee Yesterday

An Intention to Complete the Bill Today—Mr. Arthur P. Davis on the Investigation of the Dam Sites.

The water storage committee had another long and busy day yesterday on the bill to be introduced in congress authorizing Maricopa county to issue bonds for the purpose of procuring water storage. The committee will no doubt complete the bill today, that a copy of it may be forwarded tonight to Chairman B. A. Fowler, who is at Washington. The original bill has been greatly changed, not in its general purpose, but in many important details. For instance, the section authorizing the county to enter into a contract with any corporation now existing or hereafter to be formed was stricken out entirely.

The original bill, providing for the submission of the bond question to the people used the phrase "legal voters." The amended bill further restricts the qualifications of the voter. He must be the owner of property listed for taxation. Just before adjournment, three amendments, introduced by Col. Christy, designed to perfect the machinery of the bill, were adopted. The first describes the character of the bonds, privileges of redemption and manner of payment.

The other amendments relate to the duties of the board of commissioners to be created by the provisions of the act. Col. Christy explained that they were copied from sections of the Arizona Funding law.

An interesting incident of the afternoon session was an address by invitation from Mr. Arthur P. Davis, of the Geological survey, who has charge of the investigation ordered by the government of the dam sites on the Verde river. There had been a good deal of misunderstanding in the committee regarding the nature of Mr. Davis' instruction. He explained that he had no written instructions, but was acting on an understanding that only the Verde sites were to be explored. Nothing was said about the Tonto basin, and he would not extend his investigation there unless ordered to do so.

Mr. Davis believed a dam could be constructed at Tonto basin at less per acre foot of water than at any of the other proposed sites. The McDowell site, where the investigation will be begun, Mr. Davis said was not the best nor the worst dam site he had ever seen. The dam would necessarily be a large one, but the drainage area is large. He believed a dam could be built there that would contain all the surplus waters of that whole drainage region.

After concluding an examination of this site, the Horse Shoe Bend site further up the river, will be investigated. In making comparisons of these sites Mr. Davis reminded the committee that he was speaking only of surface indications. Their real comparative merits, he said, would be fixed by underground conditions, which could be determined by boring.

The members of the committee directed a great many inquiries at Mr. Davis, particularly regarding the right by which the Hudson Reservoir company is holding the Tonto basin site. He replied that he did not know, but referred the committee for this information. Regarding the time which the investigation would occupy, Mr. Davis said it might cover one year, though he believed it would be a much shorter time.

Mr. D. B. Heard suggested, and his suggestion was acted upon later by the committee, that a movement be started to raise funds by subscription for carrying on the work of exploration. Mr. Heard believed that this manifestation of local interest in the matter would have a favorable effect with the department. It was also decided to address a request to Mr. F. H. Newell, chief of the Geological survey, that the investigation be extended to Salt River dam sites.

Mr. Heard said he had had a telegram from Mr. George H. Maxwell saying that his visit to Phoenix had been postponed to some date in February.

An invitation was addressed to Mr. Elwood Mead, the well-known irrigation expert, to visit Phoenix some time within the next two months. The rest of the day was devoted to the amendments to the bill. Messrs. D. B. Heard and J. Ernest Walker were appointed by Acting Chairman Wallace to assist Chairman Dave Goldberg, of the finance committee, in soliciting subscriptions.

This action was taken at the request of Mr. Goldberg, who said that he had lately been serving on so many soliciting committees that he had come to be looked upon as a sort of pestilence, and people had learned to get out of the way when they saw him coming.

The members of the committee complimented the assistant secretary on his full and complete minutes of the proceedings.

CHANCE FOR RECOVERY.

Samuel McDonald Is Slowly But Steadily Improving.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Samuel McDonald, the slayer of Auditor Frank L. Morris, is slowly but steadily improving at the Emergency hospital, from the effects of his self-inflicted wounds. His condition cannot be recovered unless he receives medical attention.

cian at the hospital, this morning removed about a yard of the gauze filling which had been placed in the wounds Saturday. There is little or no hemorrhage.

Despite reports to the contrary, the physicians did not apprehend any efforts on Mr. McDonald's part to interfere with the removal of the gauze, and he was given no anesthetic. Their confidence was repaid by the entirely docile manner in which the patient bore himself.

The physicians are struck with the tremendous reserve force which Mr. McDonald displays, and Dr. Moulden said this afternoon that he regarded his chance for recovery as fair, and that he was now taking his nourishment regularly.

NEW SMELTER FIRED UP.

Pueblo, Dec. 31.—The new Rocky Mountain smelter, at Florence, forty miles up the Arkansas river, was fired up and began operations today. With this addition the Arkansas valley of Colorado becomes the greatest center of metalliferous reduction work in America, there being a string of reduction plants extending from Leadville to Pueblo. The new smelter cost \$750,000.

Most of the capital came from the East. The works start with a capacity of 600 tons of ore a day, but this is to be doubled during the next year. The ores treated will come mostly from Cripple Creek, Leadville and Silver Cliff.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

Ratification of the African Treaty May Be a Key Note

New York, Dec. 31.—Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church and many Methodist preachers today sent a message to Senator Frye, president of the senate, as follows: "The undersigned petition the senate to make the ratification of the African treaty with the Lodge resolution, the keynote of the new century."

The treaty in question, designed to protect African savages from the liquor and firearms of white men, has already been ratified by fifteen nations. An effort is now being made to have its ratification the first act of the senate in the twentieth century.

MR. PHILBIN ASSUMES OFFICE.

New York, Dec. 31.—Eugene A. Philbin, who was last week appointed district attorney of New York county, assumed the duties of the office today. Mr. Gardiner surrendered his office under protest. He said to his successor: "I would like it to be clearly understood that I do not voluntarily surrender this office, and I protest against the action of the governor as being without authority in law. I am anxiously, whilst protesting against this act, and reserving all my legal rights, that the public business shall not be injured nor retarded, and to that end I will be pleased to co-operate with you in any way that you may think best in the public interest."

Mr. Philbin replied: "I thank you cordially for your kind words and your offer. It is hardly necessary, because I feel that you are ready to give me every assistance in your power and I shall not hesitate to call on you. I thank you."

Then Colonel Gardiner began the work of formal introduction of Mr. Philbin to all of his former staff.

A CENTURY FUND MOVEMENT.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 31.—In response to the general appeal of Bishop Charles Galloway, president of the general board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, special ward-meetings are to be held tonight under the auspices of that denomination as a fitting climax to the twentieth century fund movement. The fun now exceeds one million dollars and it is expected that enough will be realized at tonight's meeting to complete the fund.

COLDEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Denver, Dec. 31.—Today has been the coldest of the year in Colorado. At 8 o'clock a. m., the government weather stations in Denver reported that the temperature was 18 degrees below zero.

SMALLPOX IN KANSAS.

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 31.—Smallpox has broken out in the Soldiers' Home, and the entire institution was placed under quarantine last night. There are two fully developed cases.

FOR THE VALLEY'S INTEREST

A Short Talk With Mr. W. J. Murphy.

Mr. W. J. Murphy, who has spent some weeks in the East, was seen at his office yesterday for the first time since his return nearly a week ago. Mr. Murphy was recalled by what was then supposed to be the deadly illness of his son, Ralph. Since his return Mr. Murphy has been engaged in assisting in the nursing of the young man. He said yesterday noon that he believed that though he was still delirious, he was out of danger and was most hopeful of his recovery.

Of his Eastern visit, Mr. Murphy said he had but little to say. He went mainly in the interest of the extension of the establishment of forest reserves, of which he said he had little to say, since nothing had been accomplished.

Regarding the problem of irrigation, Mr. Murphy said there had been a great revulsion of feeling in the East, and he believed there would be none of those old objections offered to these propositions to the agricultural development of the West.

A GRAVE CRISIS

Cablegram From Philippine Commission.

COINAGE OF SILVER

An Important Question is Up to the Government's Representatives. A Coin is Needed to Replace the Rapidly Disappearing Mexican Dollars—Disbursing Officers Have Trouble in Transacting Business.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The secretary of war has communicated to congress a cablegram from the Philippine commission indicating a grave crisis in the monetary affairs of the archipelago. The message was communicated to congress in connection with a mass of memoranda bearing on the problem which is now to be solved as to the coinage of some kind of silver to take the place of Mexican dollars in the Philippines. The commission has cable that the stock of silver in the islands is rapidly diminishing and they urge that they require an answer to the message sent September 7, stating the necessity for prompt action, and asking what remedy shall be applied. It has been found impossible apparently to continue the ratio of 20 to 1 established and maintained arbitrarily, and the Mexican money is being drained away rapidly toward India, making it difficult for disbursing officers to transact business.

THE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Manila, Dec. 31.—The Philippine commission has completed the preparation of a general municipal government bill, the provisions of which are, in many respects, similar to General MacArthur's order relative to municipal governments and authorizing elections, but they are much more elaborate, covering all the details. The most notable new feature is the establishment of land taxation and the doing away with the sedula (or head tax) and the taxation on the people's occupation.

BRITISH FLOODS.

London, Dec. 31.—While gales continue on the coast, floods are causing overflows in towns and farms throughout the kingdom. The midlands are entirely inundated. Cattle have been drowned and at many points railways are submerged up to the level of the station platforms, the engine fires being extinguished.

STAGE HELD UP

Bandits Ride the Mailbag and Secure \$450

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 31.—A special train from Agassiz, B. C., tonight, says that the mail stage running between Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs, was held up by three masked men armed with rifles. The driver was forced to relinquish the mail bag, which was rifled. A number of papers were taken from the express box, but their value is at present unknown. There were nine passengers on the stage and these were forced to hand over their purses, watches and jewelry. About \$450 in cash was secured by the bandits. The bandits then disappeared into the woods beside the road. The authorities have no clew.

THE FOOTBALL GAME

Phoenix Team and Indians to Meet This Afternoon

The battle on the gridiron at the Phoenix park this afternoon should be one of the hardest exhibitions of football seen here in some time. The Phoenix team will meet the Indian school eleven and both teams expect to win. The city eleven is composed of old football men who played the game several years ago and the combined aggregation is one of weight. Salt, capitation is one of the heaviest in the southwest and in defensive play he is very clever, his tackling always being hard, sure and swift. Buck, who is to play fullback, was the crack man on the Indian school team two years ago, while Sam Randall, who is to play as half, was one of the mainstays of the Indian team. Dallas, who is the other half, was a member of the old Phoenix team. McClintock, at center, is also an old player, and Sprouse, at one of the tackles has played for several years, and is a veritable giant. Lilly, one of the guards, is a new man, but a remarkably promising novice. White, the other guard, is a stocky man, and the Indians cannot hope to go through him. The line is the heaviest that the Indians have ever met and they must necessarily depend largely on their end runs. They will find difficulty there, too, as the backs and ends of the Phoenix team are particularly good at defensive work.

The game will be the last one of the season, and the Indians will play their best men and a heavier team yet put in the field, promptly at 3 o'clock.